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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1908.

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper, only communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1908.

It should not be a difficult matter for the Police authorities to get hold of the men who are primarily responsible for the riotous proceedings in the western and central parts of the City on Sunday and Monday. We do not mean merely the persons who actually led the bands of ignorant coolies in the raids upon the offending shops. The police fortunately managed to arrest many of these and it may be hoped that the magistrates have dealt with them in a way which will deter any from engaging in any similar enterprises of this kind in the Colony in future. The real instigators of the movement, however, are not necessarily to be found among the men who actually led the mobs. These raids were evidently pre-arranged, and the project had been carefully considered in all its bearings. There must have been some organisation in Hongkong working on the plan of campaign in co-operation with a similar organisation in Canton if it be true, as is currently reported, that a large number of men were sent down from Canton last week to engage in the raids. If there is any foundation for this rumour, it may be taken for granted that these bands of ruffians must have been hired with promise of payment for their work by some person or organised body of persons, and, in that event, it should not be impossible to trace the actual instigators of this outbreak of lawlessness. Obviously it was not an unpremeditated outbreak. The whole plan of campaign must have been most carefully considered and pre-arranged in all its details. Only Chinese shops or godowns stocked with

Japanese goods were the objects of attack. No Japanese shop was actually threatened, though, while the outbreak was at its height, the police deemed it prudent to specially guard them. And wisely so, for the ignorant coolie under the spell, or maybe in the pay of the ultra-patriotic agitators, could not be expected to have a nicely discriminating mind.

That a large number of Chinese in Hongkong are in entire sympathy with the boycott movement is a well-known fact. When the boycott was decreed by the guilds' scores of shops in Chinatown which had hitherto carried stocks of Japanese goods managed in some way to rid themselves of them and have ever since ceased to stock them. Though we have noticed in the Japan papers from time to time paragraphs reporting that the boycott movement is dying out in South China, we have failed to discover the evidence in Hongkong or Canton justifying the statement. In both places there have been firms and shopkeepers to whom the sacrifices on the altar of patriotism demanded of them by the guilds spelled insolvency, and one can quite understand that when such men have felt that they could not carry on their trade in open defiance of the guilds they have endeavoured to carry it on surreptitiously. In Canton that is a difficult matter. When such cases have been discovered the guilds have imposed upon the offending members very heavy fines which, however, it is apparently worth their while to pay rather than accept the alternative of ostracism by the guild. Yet we judge from the reports sent by our Canton correspondent from time to time that there must still be plenty of evidence in Canton that the boycott is not so strictly observed as the guilds could wish, and one might have looked for lawlessness there rather than in Hongkong. But the instigators chose unsuspecting Hongkong as a place to light the beacon which would show to the world that the boycott of Japanese products in South China is still rigorously enforced. To have carried out such an enterprise in Canton would have afforded Japan the excuse she needs for strengthening the diplomatic action she has already taken at Peking in the matter of the boycott. But in designating this "flame up" should take place in Hongkong, and that the people should confine their attention exclusively to the offending Chinese shops, it is evident that the instigators had been at pains to avoid giving Japan any opportunity for stronger diplomatic action. We sincerely trust that the police may succeed in tracing the actual instigators of this lawlessness and put them in the way of getting the punishment they richly deserve.

Experiments are now being made at Shanghai with Captain Price's airship.

After an entire absence of phrase from the Colony for several weeks, one fatal case was reported yesterday.

Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday fined the accountant of the Hoi Ki Hop Marine Delicacies shop in Queen's Road Central \$25 for neglecting to attach a stamp to a receipt.

Mr. A. Bookless, ex-Detective-Sergeant of the Shanghai Municipal Police, has been appointed Controller of Police at Ningpo, in succession to the late Major Watson.

The directors of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company have declared an interim dividend for the quarter ended June 30th last of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income tax.

A contract for five steamers required by the Russian Volunteer Fleet for subsidised services in the Pacific has been placed with the Grange-mouth and Greenock Dockyard Company, whose tender for the work was about \$160,000.

A fatal case of cholera occurred on board the U.S. transport *Buford* on the voyage from Manila to Nagasaki. On arrival at the latter port the vessel was quarantined. She has 316 passengers on board.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 1st November, 1908 shows that of non-Chinese there were 338 to the Library and 169 to the Museum and of Chinese 205 to the former and 1,901 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 54 persons and the Museum by 2, 61.

In acknowledging a note from the Japanese Government expressing satisfaction at the Imperial pardon granted the six members of the crew of the *Mye-maru*, who were recently sentenced to death by a Russian Court martial, the Russian Government appreciates the unequivocal recognition by Japan of Russia's friendly sentiments, and promises that the question of compensation shall receive proper consideration.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. B. Wood four Chinese seamen were prosecuted for impeding the navigation and progress of the s.s. "Loong Sang" on the high seas. The first defendant was further charged with assaulting the third engineer. The hearing was adjourned and the defendants admitted to bail in the sum of \$200 each. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendants.

The Viceroy of Manchuria has asked the Central Government for permission to contract another foreign loan of £10,000,000, to be used in developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the Viceroyalty.

An Arab was placed before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on charges of being drunk and disorderly assaulting, the police, and offering a bribe of \$10 to a constable. On each of the first two charges he was fined \$5, and on the third charge he was cautioned.

The International Commission on opium will begin work at Shanghai early in January next. Countries represented will be Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Holland, Portugal, India, China and Japan. The following delegates have been already nominated:—Great Britain, Sir Alexander Hume, Acting Commercial Attaché, British Legation, Peking; United States, Dr. Charles Fenn, Hon. Mr. T. Burke, and Dr. Hamilton Bright, India, Mr. Branyate, Finance Department, China Mr. Live (Chief Commissioner), Ching Wen Yao of the Shanghai-Nankin Railway, Dr. Kuan Ching Hsien. The deliberations of the Commission are likely to extend to over several months.

At St. Andrew's Church last night the Rev. A. Stevens presided over a meeting held in the church vestry for the purpose of reorganising the voluntary services of Miss Rooks as organist. The lady, who is leaving for England shortly, was presented with a silver rose bowl suitably inscribed, a silver tea service, and a pair of flower holders. In making the presentation the Chairman spoke of the many invaluable services which Miss Rooks had rendered the Church, and concluded by wishing her, on behalf of the subscribers as well as on her own behalf, happiness and prosperity in the homeland. Engineer-Captain Fielder and others also spoke in appreciation of Miss Rooks' services, and the lady feelingly responded.

The "Day of Opportunity" movement, organised by the Church Missionary Society, in view of which meetings are to be held in numerous centres in England during the autumn, was inaugurated on 30th September by meetings held in Church House, Westminster, and in the society's house, Salisbury Square. Bishop Ingham presided at the morning meeting, and said as they looked abroad they saw China in transition, Japan in the balance, and India in upheaval. Bishop Jassels said in China the doors were not as wide open as they were. The soil was hardening; it was as if every now to launch out the Gospel boat as it were. The people, weary of waiting for the Church to come to them, and ashamed of making appeals again and again, had in some cases joined the Roman Catholics, and in others had gone back to Buddhism; while others had become cold and indifferent, and not a few were disgusted at the religion of a Church which seemed so indifferent to their welfare and paid so little attention to their needs. They meant to respond in the mission field in the way of raising up native labourers. But with all this, it remained for them to call out from their families, their parishes, and the whole Church, men and women who ought to be going forward to assist in the work.

YESTERDAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

Yesterday three anniversaries were observed—the birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Japan; the seventy-fourth birthday of the Dowager Empress of China; and Mr. Moreno, the Consul-General for Panama was "at home" to his colleagues and friends in celebration of the anniversary of the Republic of Panama.

The anniversary of the Empress Dowager of China seems, as usual, to have passed in Hongkong practically unheeded.

The subjects of the Emperor of Japan, however, observed His Majesty's birthday with the customary eclat. Mr. Funatsu the acting Consul-General attended at the Consulate at noon, and received many callers. Later he held an "at home" at his residence, Macdonald Road, to which a large number of the leading residents and naval and military officers had been invited. The residence and the grounds were prettily decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns, the Anglo-Japanese alliance being typified by the crossed flags at the entrance as well as in the fireworks. In the house and on the lawn Japanese ladies in their picturesque costumes entertained their guests to partake of refreshments and the Band of the Rajpu's and interesting daylight fireworks combined to make the time pass very pleasantly. There was a further fireworks display at night.

GOLF.

The quarterly meeting was held at Happy Valley between the 17th and 18th October when the MacEwen Cup and the Bogey Prize were competed for. The following cards were returned:—

MAC EWEN CUP.			
C. F. Dixon	89	18	71
A. N. Faxon	82	18	74
G. N. Orme	82	18	78
J. Clark	82	3	78
W. Ironside	81	10	72
Dr. G. M. Harston	91	11	80
E. F. Mackay	87	7	80
C. J. Satterthwaite	89	9	80
26 entries.			
BOGEY PRIZE.			
A. N. Faxon, B. E.	rec. 14	3 up	
C. F. Dixon	rec. 14	2 up	
E. Davidson	rec. 7	1 up	
G. N. Orme	rec. 14	1 down	
W. Ironside	rec. 8	2 down	
Dr. G. M. Harston	rec. 8	3 down	
C. J. Satterthwaite	rec. 7	8 down	
E. F. Mackay	rec. 5	4 down	
25 entries.			
* Winner of Cup.			
† Winner of Bogey Prize.			

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE ANNEXATION OF BOSNIA.

LONDON, November 3rd.

It is reported that Russia refuses to recognise the annexation of Bosnia.

EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The German Press demands the resignation of Prince Buelow.

Herr von Schoen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is ill, and Herr Kiderlen-Wachter is acting in his place.

ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The result of the Municipal elections in England shows heavy Unionist gains, and Socialist losses.

SHANGHAI RACES.

SHANGHAI, November 3rd.

The results of the second day of the meeting are as follows:—

THE NORTHERN CUP.			
Mr. Ducey's York Rose late Barrie	(Mr. Burkill)	1	
Mr. G. D. Cont's Pasha	(Mr. Burkill)	2	
Mr. Ballou's Gemini	(Mr. Moller)	3	
Time, 1m. 38-3/5s.			
THE CHINA CUP.			
Mr. Copenhagen's Shock	(Mr. Poulson)	1	
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Elm Tree (Mr. Vida)	(Mr. Vida)	2	
Mr. Sarr-Bornet's Jupiter	(Mr. Moller)	3	
Time, 2m. 13-3/5s. *Dead Heat.			
THE SHANGHAI STAKES.			
Mr. Bailey's Moriak	(Mr. Poulson)	1	
Mr. Beverly's Bruckton	(Mr. Reid)	2	
Mr. California's Sagittarius (Mr. Moller)	(Mr. Moller)	3	
Time, 3m. 29-2/5s.			
THE PAGODA CUP.			
Mr. Ellis Kadoodle's Kandahar Chief	(Mr. Moller)	1	
Mr. Speeles's Double Zero	(Mr. Hayes)	2	
Mr. John Peel's Kirby	(Mr. Wulliamer)	3	
Time, 1m. 55-2/5s.			
THE LAMA XIANG STAKES.			
Mr. Toss's Sultrop Cap	(Mr. Hayes)	1	
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree (Mr. Vida)	(Mr. Vida)	2	
Mr. Henry Morris's Hotbed (Mr. Crighton)	(Mr. Crighton)	3	
Time, 4m. 43-1/5s.			
THE RIVIERON PLATE.			
Mr. Toss's Sultrop	(Mr. Hayes)	1	
Mr. Harries's Zim	(Mr. King)	2	
Mr. Maris's Rapier	(Mr. Vida)	3	
Time, 2m. 50-4/5s.			
THE RACING STAKES.			
Mr. Ballou's Bucephalus	(Mr. Moller)	1	
Mr. Ducey's Imperial Rose late Diana Kew	(Mr. Burkill)	2	
Mr. Marshall's Palm Tree	(Mr. Vida)	3	
Time, 3m. 24-3/5s.			
THE STONE STAKES.			
Mr. John Peel's Kirby	(Mr. Wulliamer)	1	
Mr. W. G. Pirie's Huntsman (Mr. Burkill)	(Mr. Burkill)	2	
Time, 1m. 36-3/5s.			
THE SCOTCH PLATE.			
Mr. Ballou's Gemini	(Mr. Moller)	1	
Mr. Bailey's Spring Rose (Mr. Burkill)	(Mr. Burkill)	2	
Mr. Maris's Argente (Mr. Vida)	(Mr. Vida)	3	
Time, 2m. 48-3/5s.			

THE AMERICAN FLEET AT AMOY.

AMOY, November 3rd.

To-day being the birthday of H.M. the Empress-Dowager, the ships of the Fleet were dressed.

Admiral Sah, commander in chief of the Chinese Squadron held a reception on the "Hai-Chi."

The squadrons fired a salute at noon.

The Chinese officials held a reception in the Reception Hall, at which there was a brilliant gathering. Admiral Emery called for cheers for H. M. the Empress Dowager, and His Imperial Highness Prince Lang acknowledged the compliment.

The day's programme was successfully carried through and included a luncheon at Nan Pu To Temple to Officers and Foreign Consuls by the Chinese local officials, Gentry and Chamber of Commerce; a luncheon for the men on the parade ground; at 7 p.m. dinner to officers and men and foreign community on the parade ground. Afterwards the Imperial Prince and H. E. Liang Tung Yen presented football and baseball trophies and the day concluded with a grand display of fireworks.

The "Louisiana's" gig and cutter won in the boat races.

[MUTINY'S SERVICE.]

MUTINY OF TURKISH TROOPS.

LONDON, November 1st.

Of five reactionary regiments from the Constantinople garrison under orders to proceed to Hedjaz, one mutinied and was fired upon by new troops from Salonika, eight men being killed and many wounded.

LATER.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered the death penalty in the case of the leaders of the mutiny of Turkish troops at Constantinople and the severe punishment of the others.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, November 1st.

Prince Buelow has assumed the responsibility for the interview with the Kaiser published in the *Daily Telegraph*, and has offered to resign, the Kaiser, however, refusing to accept.

A German semi-official statement says that the Kaiser submitted a draft of the interview to Prince Buelow who passed it on without objection.

LATER.

The GERMAN Press is more excited than ever at the recent interview with the Kaiser, and criticises vehemently His Majesty's crass blunders in great affairs. It is also suggested that Prince Buelow is too ready to comply with the Emperor's wishes.

BRITISH INDIA.

LONDON, November 1st.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the taking over of the territories of the East India Company, His Majesty King Edward has sent a message to the people of India, foreshadowing at the earliest moment the extension of the principle of representative institutions, and promising a substantial appreciation of the faithfulness of the Indian troops; the message also announces a remission of sentences.

[FROM THE "MANILA CABLENEWS."]]

THE GARRISON AT HONOLULU.

Washington, October 30th.

Beginning the army plan of increasing the military force at Honolulu to the maximum of 15,000 as recommended by the most competent army observers, the War Department has ordered two squadrons of the Fifth Cavalry to Camp McKinley at the Hawaiian capital. The post is not primarily a cavalry one but rather artillery, but until a proper system of fortifications built and guns equipped, the garrison will be gradually increased by other arms of the service.

SEQUEL TO THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Washington, October 27th.

The general election in Canada has brought forward charges of dishonesty among politicians. It has been charged that there was wholesale corruption in the government party in connection with the new transcontinental railways.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington, October 28th.

Yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of President Roosevelt. The White House was inundated with messages of greeting and congratulations from every section of the world and the President was kept busy all day receiving friends who came to pay their respects and wish him many happy returns of the day. He spent the day in the usual manner and had a few intimate friends as dinner guests in the evening. There has never been a time in the history of the White House when the birthday anniversary of its occupant was so generally remembered.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New York, October 29.

Chairman Hitchcock stated to-day that the figures compiled by the headquarters statisticians show that Bryan will have the worst defeat of his life time at the polls next Tuesday. Hitchcock stated this early and emphatically. He declares that the Democratic candidate has not the least show in the world and that the defeat that will be administered him in every section of the country will be a replica of what Parker met at the hands of the people in 1904. Mr. Hitchcock states he is ready to back up his statement with incontrovertible figures.

ADMINISTRATION OF NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

In view of the disaster which has overtaken Hyderabad, it will be interesting to know the composition of the administration of the premier state. The population of the Nizam's Dominion is eleven millions; the area is 82,663 square miles; the revenue is 600 lakhs of Rupees. The Nizam has a cabinet council of 4 Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, who draws a salary of Rs. 16,000 a month (Rs. 10,000 as Prime Minister and Rs. 6,000 as Military Minister). Of the 43 appointments in the State carrying salary of Rs. 1,000 and more per month, 12 are held by Englishmen, 7 by Hindus, and 3 by Parsis. The remaining 31, or only one-half, are held by Mahomedans.

A LOSS TO THE MANILA COMMUNITY.

The Manila *Cablenews* refers to the death of Mr. George Wolf in these terms:—

The entire business community was shocked at the announcement of the death of George Wolf, who for many years has been a recognized leader in commercial circles in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Wolf early established here a firm whose methods of doing business and whose broad and generous ideas gained for it a distinct place. Personally he had a host of friends and only his domestic tastes and extreme modesty prevented his prominence in general circles. His word was his bond and those whom he liked he would go far to oblige. His loss is a serious one to the Philippines.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

November 2nd.

THE LATE SIA TING FING.
It is reported that the officials here have redeemed the body of the late Sia Ting Fing from the Pirate Chief Luk Lau Ching for \$8,000. Luk's prosperous times may be marred by his triumph over the officials in this matter. He has lowered the dignity of the Military officials and they have put their backs up. It is said that the Military officers are determined to capture Luk Lau Ching dead or alive at any cost. Meanwhile preparations are being made for a Military expedition on a rather large scale to pursue and capture the Pirate Chief and his comrades.

OFFICE ABOLISHED.

The office of Minister of Agriculture, Labour, and Mines of the Kwangtung Province is abolished with the removal of His Excellency Chang Pei Sze from that post. In future all matters in connection with agriculture, labour and mines in the Province will be under the control of the Tactful of Industries.

GOVERNMENT AND BRICK FACTORIES.
The Director of the Government Cement Factory has applied to the Viceroy for a further loan of 300,000 taels for the purpose of completing the factory and also to build a brick factory on the premises of the cement factory. He suggests to His Excellency that the amount required could be borrowed from the local merchants and that the loan would be repaid to the merchants with interest out of the profits made by both factories.

DARING GANG OF ROBBERS.
Canton is said to be well policed, yet robbery and burglary have been frequent of late on both the Ho Pat and Ho Nam sides of the City. On the 29th ultimo at about 11 p.m. a band of over one hundred robbers, many of whom were armed with Mauser rifles, made a raid on a number of family houses and shops in Ho Nam. They were soon engaged with the police and many shots were exchanged with no result. Nobody was even wounded. The robbers made off ultimately with their booty. This plainly shows the uselessness of the Canton Police and no wonder the rate payers have been complaining of their cowardice.

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT BANK.
The Imperial Chinese Government Bank has recently established a branch office in Canton and instructions were given to Viceroy Chang by the Board of Revenue in Peking to remit all revenues of the Province to Peking through the Government Bank. The Shanghai Bankers, the bulk of whose business here consisted in remitting Government monies have petitioned the Viceroy, pointing out the great loss they would incur should the Imperial Bank take all their business away. His Excellency has decided to give 60 per cent. of the remittances to the Shanghai Bank and the balance to the Imperial Bank.

NEW WOODEN OPIUM LICENSES.
The 50,000 wooden opium licenses which were ordered by the Government from a firm in Loong Tsang Street will all be ready for distribution in a few days. As the license will have to be renewed on the first day of the 6th moon next year it is reported that the same firm has contracted to make the licenses for next year which I am told will be double the size and thickness of the present ones, i.e. 3 feet long by 14 feet wide and three-fifths of an inch thick.

If the Government were to go on doubling the size of the license progressively in each successive year what would be the size and weight of the license in the tenth year? I am told that this is positively the intention of the Government.

ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN A BRIBE.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday Emil Scherrer was indicted on a charge of attempting to obtain a bribe of \$10 from one Lin Tia Sze, while he was a public servant. Mr. Danys presented on behalf of the Crown Solicitor, the prisoner being undefended.

Complainant told the Court that he was building a wharf for the Government at Wan-chai. Defendant (who was formerly employed in the Public Works Department) wrote asking him for a loan of \$10. When the defendant saw witness later he told him there would be trouble about his work if he did not give him the \$10.

Defendant said he asked for the money as a loan, not as a bribe. If he had wanted a bribe he would not have been so stupid as to send a letter asking for the money.

His Worship found defendant guilty, and sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment.

MR. CARNEGIE'S DONATIONS.

Mr. Carnegie's benefactions to date total over \$25,000,000. The chief have been:—
1,400 libraries \$3,400,000
Scottish universities 3,000,000
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh 4,000,000
Pittsburg Polytechnic 2,000,001
Hero Fund, America 1,000,000
Pensions for American professors 1,000,000
Carnegie Relief Fund 800,000
Transformation Fund 500,000
Hague Peace Temple 300,000
King Edward's Hospital Fund 100,000
Mr. Carnegie retired from steelmaking with a capital of \$40,000,000 and an income of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Wagline* left Manila on the 3rd inst, and may be expected here on or about the 5th inst.
The H.-A. Line str. *Siberia* left Woonang on 2nd inst. 2 p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.
The Mogul Line str. *Sikh* sailed from Singapore on the 31st ult. for Hongkong.

THE BOYCOTT RIOTS.

A PEACEFUL DAY.

The demonstration of the military, coupled with the exertions of the police, had the desired effect upon the boycotters. Strong military and police patrols guarded the streets on Monday night, and native loiterers were not dealt lightly with, the result being that when the soldiers were recalled to barracks at midnight all was quiet. Yesterday morning the city had assumed its normal state, and business was resumed in those places where on the previous day riot had been rampant. Most of the native shops dealing in Japanese goods, however, remained closed, it is said on the suggestion of the Registrar-General, who recommended such shopkeepers to keep their shutters up until things quietened down somewhat.

It now appears that the originators of the boycott were a body known as the "Dare to Die" Society, and that the Triad Society had nothing whatever to do with the riot. It is now said that many shopkeepers dealing in Japanese commodities had received anonymous notes containing the following warning: "We hear that you are a traitor. Take warning." The fate of a number of those who did not take warning has already been told.

A widely spread rumour stated that one of the causes leading up to Monday's disorder was the cutting off of a man's ear, but we have it on the best authority that no such event occurred.

A native who was shot on Monday has since succumbed in the Government Civil Hospital. Reports are current that six other Chinese were shot, but the police have received no information regarding this.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. B. Wood dealt with further cases in which rioters were concerned. Inspector Robertson charged 22 natives before his Worship with breaking and entering the godown at 78, Li Sing Street on Sunday morning, and removing \$6,000 worth of goods, most of which the police subsequently recovered. In a second case the same Inspector charged nine men with breaking and entering a godown at 80, Ko Shing Street on Sunday afternoon and removing \$7,000 worth of Japanese preserved goods, part of which has been recovered. In both cases the defendants were remanded.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) applied to his Worship for a rehearing in the case in which Leung Sing Tak was committed to jail for six months for being a ringleader of the boycotters. He informed his Worship that the punishment would not be a severe one if the man was guilty, but he thought, after he had cross-examined the witnesses, that his Worship might form a different opinion as to whether he was the ringleader or not. If he was proved not to be, his Worship might be disposed to lessen the sentence.

The rehearing was granted. Quite a number of the charges in connection with the riots have not yet been heard, but to date the cases below have been dealt with, the results being as follows:—

Two men were fined \$2 or seven days, and the fines were paid.

15 men were fined \$3 or seven days: two paid fines and the rest went to prison.

24 men were fined \$25 or seven days: two paid fines and the remainder went to jail.

Five prisoners were discharged.

Eight men were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

Eight men were committed to jail for three months.

Two received twelve strokes of the birch each, and were detained for 24 hours.

Two men were fined \$50, or seven days' imprisonment.

Four prisoners were sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE.

His Excellency the Governor published a proclamation yesterday subjecting the Colony to the provisions of sections 7 to 14 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance of 1913. These sections read as follows:—

7. Whenever and wherever the peace is being broken during the existence of any Proclamation under this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Governor, or Colonial Secretary or any Justice of the Peace, to call upon all bystanders and persons in the vicinity to give their aid in preserving the peace and in apprehending persons breaking the peace, and every person without lawful excuse refusing or committing to give such aid, shall be liable on conviction thereof to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months or to pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

8. Whenever any persons shall be found during the existence of a Proclamation under this Ordinance, unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled to the disturbance of the peace and to the terror of Her Majesty's Subjects, any Justice of the Peace may, in an audible voice, warn such persons that they are acting in contravention to law, and require them to disperse and depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, and all persons remaining so assembled after such warning, may be dispersed and taken into custody by any Officer or Constable of Police, or Special Constable, or by any other person acting under the orders of a Justice of the Peace, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and if any person or persons so warned to disperse, shall be hurt, maimed, or killed in the dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend the persons hurting, maiming, or killing him or them shall be free discharged, and indemnified from the consequences, except on evidence of gross carelessness, wantonness, or malice.

9. During the continuance of any Proclamation under this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person, unless in the employment of Government or unless authorized thereto by the Governor, to carry on his person, or have in his possession, any arms or instruments capable of being used as offensive arms, unless they be the tools of his trade, or unless he can show

that they are intended to be used for some lawful purpose, of which the burden of proof shall lie on him, nor any ammunition for such arms or instruments.

It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace acting under the powers prescribed by the third Section of this Ordinance, to enter, with or without a written warrant and with or without assistance, and to authorize any Officer or Constable of Police, or Special Constable to enter with or without a warrant, and with or without assistance, and using in either case force, if necessary, into any dwelling house or other building, and into any place in which he may suspect that any such arms or instruments or ammunition may be, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, and such arms and instruments or ammunition may be seized and confiscated.

Every person found carrying or having in his possession any arms or instruments or ammunition as aforesaid, except such as in respect to their nature and quantity, and having regard to his profession, occupation, and station in life, may reasonably be expected in the opinion of the Magistrate to be in his possession, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, or to both.

10. All persons remaining unlawful, riotously, or tumultuously assembled after having been warned by a Justice of the Peace under Section 8, and all persons found carrying arms contrary to the provisions of Section 9, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, or to both.

Such whipping shall be inflicted with a rat-tan not exceeding half-an-inch in diameter, and shall not exceed thirty strokes.

11. During the continuance of any Proclamation under this Ordinance, any Justice of the Peace, may enter with or without assistance, or may order any Officer or Constable of Police, or Special Constable, or other person to enter, with or without assistance, into any place in which he may have reasonable cause to suspect that persons lately riotously assembled or engaged on any unlawful purpose, have made their escape, or in which he may have reasonable cause to suspect that persons about to break the peace are assembled, and may apprehend and take into custody the said persons, and every person so arrested may be detained until he can be conveniently brought before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

Any person during the continuance of any Proclamation under this Ordinance, unlawfully combining to procure a stoppage of the sale or transit from place to place of provisions or other articles, or unlawfully combining to procure Shopkeepers, Dealers, or other persons to discontinue the sale or transit from place to place of provisions or other articles, or preventing or endeavouring to prevent any person from purchasing or from being supplied with any such articles, shall, on summary conviction thereof before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to both.

PART III.

Deportation.

13. Whenever during the existence of any Proclamation under this Ordinance, it shall be represented by the Captain Superintendent of Police to the Governor in Council, on written information, that there is a person born subject of Her Majesty, whether such person shall have been naturalized under the provisions of any Colonial Ordinance or not, is necessary for the public safety, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, if it shall appear to him after making such enquiry as to him may seem sufficient, to be necessary for the public safety, that such person should be banished from the Colony, to issue an order banishing such person from the Colony, in such manner as to the Governor in Council may seem expedient; and the Governor may take such steps as may be necessary for carrying into effect the said order of banishment in the manner prescribed; and any person so ordered to be banished may be detained by order of the Governor, in any place, or on board any ship in the waters of the Colony, pending the carrying into effect of the order of banishment, and if he shall be found in the Colony after the time fixed for his departure in or order of banishment, which shall in no case be less than seven days from the date of the order, he may be arrested without warrant by any Justice of the Peace or Officer or Constable of Police and shall, on being brought before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be liable to be detained in any prison or place on shore, or on board such ship, in the Colony, as the Governor may appoint, until his banishment from the Colony can again be carried out, and if it shall appear that any person so ordered to be banished is a naturalized British subject, the order of banishment shall further declare the Status of Naturalization of such person to be suspended; such suspension being subject to confirmation or disallowance by Her Majesty through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and such confirmation or disallowance of such order shall be published in the Government Gazette of the Colony.

Every order of banishment made under this Ordinance shall be forthwith reported by the Governor to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The provisions of this Section shall not be construed to limit any powers in relation to banishment conferred on the Governor in Council under Ordinance 8 of 1882.

14. No person acting in good faith under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable in damages or otherwise for any act done by him in pursuance of the obligation and duty imposed on him or reasonably supposed to be imposed on him by this Ordinance.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably in S.W. Japan owing to the depression which appears to be approaching the neighborhood of Korea Straits.

Pressure is giving way again over the Yangtze Valley and S. China, and probably another depression is developing over the Upper Yangtze.

The highest pressure lies over E. Japan. Moderate to fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. E. winds, fresh; fair.

Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND EXTRADITION CASES.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon the hearing of the application for the surrender of Chan Sam Cheung to the Chinese Government was continued.

Mr. Dennis (of the Crown Solicitor's office) made the application on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Mr. John Hastings (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hastings stated that the Chinese Government, or some person sent down here by the Viceroy of Canton, was applying for the extradition of this man on the ground that he committed armed robbery in the San Mui District in March last. His Worship would quite understand what a committal warrant meant in these cases. They were not dealing here—he was going to say with a civilised Government—but he would say with a European Government. In the case of the French, the German, or any European Government, if applying for an extradition, the great probability would be that the case was a true one, and that the man would get a fair trial when he was taken to the country which was demanding his extradition. But it was quite different in dealing with a power like China. His Worship was perfectly well aware that in these cases there was no trial worthy of the name.

He might say that the Magistrate's order for committal was practically the death warrant of the person ordered to be committed. Therefore his Worship should scrutinize with the greatest possible care the evidence which was offered in support of the claim for extradition; especially as it was common knowledge that these cases which were brought by the so-called Chinese Government, which was really the Chinese Government at all, but some mandarin or other person who was charged with the duty of seeking for these extraditions. From experience in the past it was perfectly well known that these cases were too often entirely trumped up.

That was to say that the mandarins who asked for the extradition wanted the man for some purpose or other, and for that reason he impressed upon his Worship that the evidence in this case—as in all these cases—required to be scrutinized, examined, weighed and sifted with the greatest possible care. In the case of a European Government his Worship would be sure when the prisoner got to the country asking for his extradition that the evidence would be weighed and justice would be done. We knew from our experience in these cases that such a thing as justice was unknown in China—justice from our point of view. Mr. Hastings asked his Worship to consider what was the nature of the evidence that the Chinese Government were required to bring before him. This had been a matter of very great controversy in the past, and his Worship was perfectly well aware how that controversy arose. The Treaty of Tientsin laid down that criminals were only to be handed over on proof of guilt. Then we came to the Ordinance in this Colony which regulated procedure in extradition cases; that laid down something very different. It said the magistrates must have such proof as would be necessary to commit a prisoner for trial at the Criminal Sessions. This difference had been set at rest by the judgment in Wong Ka Chuen's case, in which the learned Chief Justice had discussed the points to which he (Mr. Hastings) had alluded. The Chief Justice said the duty of the magistrate was to consider whether the evidence given raised a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused, and that, of course, required very much stronger and more cogent evidence to satisfy. His Worship would see by the Extradition Ordinance that any proceedings for an extradition had to be commenced by a requisition from the Chinese authorities, and such a requisition had been put in in this case. On it a warrant had been issued and the prisoner was arrested. He was to be taken back to China by a man named Tam, who was mentioned in the requisition. They had in evidence, from the official who came to Hongkong, that Tam had not applied here at all. Another man came, and gave as his reason that Tam was dead. It did not matter whether Tam was dead or not; the fact remained that he was the person designated by the Viceroy to come here, apply for the extradition and take the prisoner when he was handed over. The information, apparently, was filed by Tam but as he was since dead he could not take the prisoner, and Mr. Hastings submitted that this vitiated the whole proceedings.

His Worship—There ought to have been a second requisition after Tam's death?

Mr. Hastings—Clearly, and it is not for the Hongkong Government to hand this prisoner over to anybody else.

His Worship remarked that it was not his duty to hand the prisoner over to anybody.

Mr. Hastings—Your Worship merely commits, but the responsibility is on your Worship to see that the proceedings are in order.

Proceeding, Mr. Hastings said this was a very peculiar procedure, and as pointed out by the Chief Justice, his Worship had no jurisdiction whatever over this man except under the words of the Treaty and the Extradition Ordinance.

Tam's extradition case the very minutest slip was fatal to the proceedings and that was the reason why the forms had to be so carefully filled. On that point he wished to refer His Worship to In Kai Shing's case, where the matter was gone into most carefully by the Chief Justice. The whole of that judgment expressed very clearly that the forms must be complied with to the letter, and there was no question of amendment, and no question that because one person was not here the prisoner could be handed over to another person. He asked his

Worship to say on these preliminary points that this was fatal to the proceedings. The requisition was the foundation of the proceedings, and could not be amended. There could be no longer any order for committal or any order for extradition. There was another point which he wished to raise on this requisition: the Ordinance laid down that the requisition should be made to the Governor by some officer of the Chinese Government. This was not a requisition to the Governor at all; it was a requisition to the Consul at Canton. He did not know why the requisition had been made to the Consul, but he contended that it was fatal to the proceedings as it did not comply with the Ordinance, and was not a requisition to the Hongkong Government.

His Worship—I think the same procedure of requisition was followed in In Kai Shing's case.

Mr. Hastings said that it seemed to him an important point, and one that had to be complied with if the proceedings were in order. Then his Worship would remember the point discussed in In Kai Shing's case as to the necessity of an engagement by the Chinese Government that the criminal should not be tried on any other charge. The Chief Justice said he entertained a strong view that the engagement should accompany the requisition. He laid it down in clear terms that the engagement which had to be given was an engagement by the Government at Peking.

Mr. Dennis stated that in consequence of that judgment a new Ordinance had since been passed.

Mr. Hastings was unaware of this, but he submitted that this was not a true case at all. The persons who brought the charge had been clever in this way: they had not fabricated the crime altogether, but they had taken advantage of a crime committed and tried to fasten it on to the defendant. He submitted that there was not sufficient evidence to hang a dog on, let alone sending a man to have his head cut off. This was only one more attempt to fix a trumped-up crime upon an innocent man.

Mr. Dennis said it had been contended that his Worship, in the position of a judge, was practically trying a man for murder. That was a statement which ought never to have been made. This was a Court of Law, not a Government, and if Governments did occasionally act in bad faith, that had nothing to do with the Court. The magistrate was supposed to commit if the evidence adduced raised a strong and probable presumption of guilt. Section 10 of the Magistrate's Ordinance said that a magistrate, dealing with cases in which he had no jurisdiction, if he found a prima facie case should commit, and if the evidence was not sufficient should discharge the defendant. In this case a prisoner was not arrested on the requisition, but on an information sworn by a Chinese officer. Subsequently the requisition from the Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces arrived and the Governor issued an order to the magistrate commanding him to make another warrant issue, and that was the warrant on which the prisoner was at the present time in custody.

His Worship adjourned the case for a week to consider the points raised.

THE HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Calendar of the Hongkong College of Medicine for 1903.

A short history of the College is given from which we make the following extract:—The original name of the institution was the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese; but in February, 1907, the name was altered by the Council, with the concurrence of the then Patron, His Excellency Lieut. Colonel Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., by the omission of the limiting phrase, which experience had proved to be undesirable, since students of other nationalities than Chinese now avail themselves of the facilities offered by the College. Under the modified name the Hongkong College of Medicine incorporated by the Hongkong College of Medicine Incorporation Ordinance, 1907.

The Hongkong College of Medicine has thus far had no visible existence; and has had to make makeshifts to make good its somewhat anomalous circumstances. It has had its headquarters in the Alice Memorial Hospital, and the affiliated Netherhouse and Ho Ma Ling Hospitals, which have also been open to students for purposes of clinical instruction; but, in addition, the College has borrowed accommodation for special purposes all over the city.

The Bursary lectures have been delivered at the Government Civil Hospital, Biology has been taught at Queen's College, Chemistry and Physics in the Queen's College Laboratory, Public Health in the Royal Sanitary Institute's lecture hall, Pathology and Bacteriology in the Public Mortuary and the Bacteriological Institute, Anatomical Dissection at the Public Mortuary, and the Tang Wai Hospital has also been made use of in various classes for the clinical matters.

College buildings are, however, soon to be erected. The Government in 1905 reserved on the Tai Ping Shan resumed area a site in every way suitable for the purposes of a Medical College, convenient of access for Lecturers, and centrally placed in relation to the Government Civil Hospital, Alice Memorial Hospital, Netherhouse Hospital, Ho Ma Ling Hospital, Tang Wai Hospital, the Public Mortuary and the Bacteriological Laboratory, to be granted to the Court free of charge, and a generous Chinese gentleman, Mr. Ng Li Hing, offered to spend \$50,000 in the erection of College buildings on the site thus held in readiness.

His offer was accepted, and the buildings were about to be commenced, when Mr. H. M. Mody, a Parsee gentleman, came forward with an offer to His Excellency the Governor, Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., to provide a sum of \$180,000 for the erection of a University of Hongkong, which should incorporate the existing College of Medicine; and, pending the completion of the buildings, the carrying through this large scheme, the Court decided to delay building operations. Mr. Ng Li Hing has indicated his willingness to allow his gift to go towards the University scheme.

Towards the end of 1903, property of the estimated value of \$10,000, was bequeathed to the College for its maintenance, under the will of the late Mr. Tang Cheuk Kai.

For the encouragement of the students, several Bursary scholarships and trusts established by the late Mr. B. B. Bellios, Esq., C.M.G., a Governor, established by the Chinese Community in memory of His Excellency Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G., are open to competition at various stages of the curriculum.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE DRUG SEIZED.

The Governor-General, the Manila Caballero says, is considering several proposals put to him on the vexed question of how to dispose of the opium confiscated by the customs and internal revenue authorities. The Philippine government has long put the ban on the opium habit and Bishop Brant being the American representative selected to attend the forthcoming international congress to aid in the general suppression of opium-smoking in the Orient arranged to be held at Shanghai in January, due weight has been given to the moral side of the question. The government has gone on record as an active power in the anti-dope crusade, and the responsible officials will valueable stocks of the opium and proposed extract of the poppy on hand are torn between their desire to uphold the moral principle and at the same time make the most out of the opportunity of saving the pockets of the taxpayers through the medium of the confiscated drugs.

The application of the Opium Law has sent opium soaring in the market of the Chinese trader who takes his chance in breaking the statute of suppression. Opium is not yet a thing "beyond price" in the Philippines. It is still a commodity, though an illegal one, and the contraband made some time ago show that there must still be a fairly large amount of the contraband hidden away, because while the price has steadily advanced it is still being dealt in at a rate not quite prohibitive where a confirmed user is concerned. The last "market" quotation ascertained by the revenue runners was P30 per catty, a big jump from the previous "spot" figure, P22. A catty is a little more than an ounce.

When the act went into force a year ago, 6,938 kilos of opium were in the bonded stores to the credit of the merchants previously dealing openly in the drug. Gradually, these merchants are unloading under the provisions of the act, exporting the stuff or selling it in the limited quantities allowed to the Philippine druggists. Both these channels are watched by the revenue and customs people to closely that there is not the shadow of a chance of leakage. This bonded opium is private stock and as long as it is not diverted into forbidden lands, the government is not concerned with the deals made in exporting it by the merchants.

It is difficult with the confiscated "hop." And here is where the matter is agitating the gubernatorial conscience. The Collector of Customs has organized a perfect system of getting at the smugglers and from the number of seizures from time to time it is very doubtful whether any really large amount of opium or morphine has slipped through. This constant alertness on the part of secret agents, and the payment is necessary in order that the wheels may continue to work with smoothness and certainty. The confiscated drug is a commodity easily disposed of at a good price in many parts of the Orient, and it has been suggested that a satisfactory arrangement could be made either with the Hongkong Opium Farm, which owns the monopoly of the business in the British Settlement, or with some other mart. Such an arrangement would help make up on a large scale for the loss of the Philippine opium trade.

It is objected that any return of the confiscated drug to a place where it is certain to be used against the moral welfare of the Chinese people is wrong in principle and absolutely inconsistent with the purpose of the Opium Act. At least one official has protested to this effect, and the contention that as the customs seizures are made under the law against smuggling the Opium Act has nothing to do with this end of the deal, is denied as a mere evasion.

The government could dump the "dope" into the bay or advertise an anti-dope on the lines of the Shanghai pipe-pyrexia. That would give the difficulty, but it would also lose the treasury a good annual sum of money. The economist's object to the burning or drowning of the "hop" is a too far-fetched drawing of the moral line.

To help the solution, the Governor-General has been asked to utilize the contraband for the provision of medicines for the Philippine poor by having the stocks on hand sent to American druggists to be made up into medicinal tablets, the cost of manufacture to be deducted and the balance beyond the amount of these tablets required for Philippine dispensing exchanged for other medicines used by the Bureau of Health, such as salome, etc. Dr. Heiser has been authorized to try and make a deal to this end, and a sixty-kilo consignment of opium from the stocks seized by the internal revenue bureau has been forwarded for experiment. If this proves practicable, it may be the way chosen by the Governor-General. It is understood to have the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and is considered to be both morally and commercially proper.

The suggested "trade" with the Hongkong Opium Farm has not offered a fancy consideration to counterbalance its alleged immoral features. The farm is said to have offered but P8.75 per five talen, with the Hongkong selling price at P9 per talen. The explanation is probably to be found in the contention of the farm that the confiscated contraband belongs to them and that it should be returned carriage paid without charge by the internal collector at Manila.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR INDIA.

The Pioneer advocates the early establishment throughout the interior of India of wireless telegraphy. It has now been clearly established that it can be used on land if the great mountain ranges exist, and that the distance over which messages can be sent depends only on the size of the installations. The Pioneer thinks that there should be no difficulty in linking up Bombay direct with Lahore, Calcutta and Madras. The naval installation at Bombay will, it is said, be a very powerful one, and it could be utilized for inland work as well as for signalling out to sea. It would be advantageous to establish a central station inland of such power that it could be in touch with various other stations and Jubbulpore is suggested for an installation of this kind. It is pointed out that messages from all points of the compass, and transmit them readily and quickly. In the case of serious breakdowns of existing wireless telegraph, it may be other possible emergencies would be very great. The cost of half-a-dozen installations, to begin with, is estimated at only as many lakhs, and the maintenance charges are inconsiderable.

How to be BRAHMIN—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Charming, Last Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., Sole Agents 822

SPECIAL BARGAINS

HIGH CLASS PIANOS

BROADWOOD. COLLARD.
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WEAR GUARANTEED!

WILL BE STORED UNTIL REQUIRED

CASH OR CREDIT.

ROBINSON PIANO

Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

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LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM CEYLON PAPERS.]

THE CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

London, October 15th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Henry Cotton asked Colonel Seely whether he was aware of dissatisfaction existing in Ceylon owing to the absence of elected members on the Legislative Council, and whether he would consider the advisability of instituting an Elective Council. Colonel Seely replied that it is not proposed to introduce changes in the constitution of Ceylon, which appears to give as much satisfaction as can reasonably be expected of any form of Government.

STRANDED HINDUS.

London, October 16th.

Canada has arranged with the Imperial Government to transport to British Honduras 2,000 Hindus, who were unable to find work in British Columbia.

INDIA'S ARMY CHARGES.

London, October 16th.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Henry Cotton asked for an explanation of the increase in India's army charges.

Mr. Buchanan replied that the decision was the result partly of the Report of the House Committee, and partly of the decision between Lord Morley and Mr. Haldane. The chief grounds for the increase were that the training period on which the charges had hitherto been calculated was inadequate, that the pay of the soldiers had been raised, and that the number of drafts and reliefs had been increased.

Replying to Mr. Buchanan, he said that the Report of the Committee would not be laid on the table.

THE GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE.

London, October 15th.

A fishing smack has rescued another Gordon Bennett race balloon off the Norwegian Coast.

THE "GLADIATOR" TO BE BROKEN UP.

London, October 15th.

The cruiser "Gladiator" will be broken up.

ANOTHER GENERAL ASIAN EXPLORER.

Calcutta, October 16th.

Dr. Stein, the eminent archaeologist, reached Leh on the 12th inst. from Turkestan, where he has made a number of interesting discoveries. The explorer left India in the early summer of 1906 and expects to arrive in India some time in November. He left Khotak in the beginning of August and explored a difficult mountain region to the north of the Karakoram. His feet were frost-bitten, and he is now undergoing treatment in Leh.

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE PROJECT.

A Royal Commission is sitting at present in Sydney on the question of communication by bridge or tunnel across the harbour. It has been recognised for some time that the existing steam ferry service is becoming inadequate to the growing traffic, but financial considerations have hitherto stood in the way of improving communication between the two sides of the harbour. However, the State being now more prosperous, the work is now almost certain to be carried out. There are two definite proposals, one for a bridge and the other for a tunnel, and of the two the bridge scheme is more favourably entertained. The navigation of the harbour will necessitate a roadway of 170ft. above high water, and in the design before the Commission the towers of the two main piers rise 280ft. above the roadway, while the depth to rock of the foundations will be 170ft. below high water. Thus the bridge will have the unprecedented height of 620ft. The design comprises two cantilevers resting eccentrically on the two main piers 1,550ft. apart centre to centre, with anchor spans 500ft. long on the city side and 550ft. long on the North Sydney side. The main piers will each be formed by four steel legs, playing out to masonry piers 137ft. apart. Each of these will stand on an annular steel caisson 60ft. and 34ft. external and internal diameter respectively. The caissons will be sunk to the rock by dredging ten 3ft. circular wells within the 13ft. space between the inner and outer skin. The approaches to the bridge will consist on the city side of four masonry arches, one of 14ft. one of 25ft. and on the North Sydney side of two 270ft. steel spans, and two 70ft. arches. The bridge will accommodate a 30ft. roadway, a double track electric tramway 26ft. wide, and a double line of standard gauge railway, besides two 10ft. 10in. footways outside the two main trusses forming the cantilevers. The total cost will amount to £1,940,000.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Publisher. The Editor's name is not to be used in any advertisement. The Editor's name is not to be used in any advertisement. The Editor's name is not to be used in any advertisement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 775 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transference of Public Business on MONDAY, the 9th November, the anniversary of the BIRTHDAY of HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.



MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held at the Magistrate's Office, at 2 1/2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 16th November, 1908, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licenses Ordinance, 1898 and 1908, viz:—

From one G. BERTOLONE for an Adjunct License to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 37, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "G. BERTOLONE".

INTIMATIONS

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

STEAM LAUNCHES must not exceed a speed of 6 knots while passing through the narrow waters of Aberdeen Harbour.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have SOLD AND TRANSFERRED the good-will, stock-in-trade, and book debts of the Drapery business heretofore carried on by us at No. 14 D'Aguiar Street to Mr. SAID ANAND MAJUMDAR of the Dragon Cycle Depot Nos. 33 and 35, Des Voeux Road Central.

HOPKINS BUTCHERY, Shanghai, is now prepared to supply its Patrons in Hongkong during the Winter Months with Game, Game Pies, Pork Pies, Brawn, Sausages, Fresh and Cured Beef.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL, November 30th 1908, and THREE PRACTICE DANCES, on WEDNESDAY, 11th, 18th and 25th November, from 5 to 7 P.M.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

ENGLISH LESSONS given by English Lady (from London). Has also thorough knowledge of French and German, some Spanish.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15% for the year ending 29th February, 1908.

WANTED. ON Lower Levels for 3 months from 1st December, 1908, well FURNISHED HOUSE of 5 or 6 Rooms. Good Rent will be paid.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 28th October, 1908. 1493

ENTERTAINMENT

UNITED SERVICES RECREATION CLUB.

Under the kind Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AN OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held

IN THE GROUNDS OF THE CLUB, TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), NOV. 4TH,

Commencing at 8.15 P.M. Tickets from the ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd. PRICE \$2.00. Special Trains to the Peak from 11.30 P.M. to Midnight.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. 1502

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

No. 6473-297869/297896-18 Shares in name of Li Lum.

No. 6476-298187/298252-66 Shares in name of Li Ma Hin.

No. 6177-298253/298352-100 Shares in name of Li Lum and Li Kin Tong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DUPLICATES of the above CERTIFICATES will be issued one month hence, and the Original Certificates unless produced at the Office of the General Managers within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1908. 1440

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX BELLIANCE CROWN TARPULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.

994

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong 1st April, 1908. 43

A LING & CO.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong 31st July, 1907. 1448

A TACK & CO.

24, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

JUST LANDED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF KODAK FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. 81

NOTICE.

LADIES—YOUR KIND ATTENTION PLEASE!

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co. beg to announce another GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

ONE MONTH ONLY. SUMMER AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

All at BED ROCK PRICES. Don't miss this opportunity.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., No. 14, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. 651

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to S&S&G. at \$8, 87 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 26th October, 1908. 1445

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.

WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 42

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.

WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 535

SANG MOW.

FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SEATERS & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.

59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

INSURANCES

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co. 28 Hongkong, 18th August 1908

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907 £18,114,624.

I. Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0

II. Fire Funds 3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. 1019

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1908. 114

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

83, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1261

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central market) Telephone No. 515. 860

GRACA & CO.

(Established 1896)

No. 27, Des Voeux Road, opposite the P. & O.'s Office.

Dealers in Rare Japanese and Foreign Porcelain Stamps.

View and Artistic Pottery, Novels, Cigars and all other Philatelic Goods. Now on view a fine collection of 4600 STAMPS for \$750. Inspection on cordially invited.

1873

FOR SALE

BREWERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a going concern, the Steam Brewery known as the Imperial Brewery with capacity of 7000 gallons per 24 hours.

Apply—

H. PERCY SMITH, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Liquidator.

5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. 1524

FOR SALE.

A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, No. 115, The Peak. With possession from 1st May, 1909.

Apply to—

H. W. SLADE, Hongkong, 13th October, 1908. 1422

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

3, DUNDRELL STREET.

FOR SALE A QUANTITY OF NETTING FOR TENNIS COURTS, etc., at less than half cost.

GOERZ-ANSCHUTZ FOCAL PLANE CAMERA, PHOTO MATERIALS, DISHES and CEREALS.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. 1050

TO LET

"CREAGSIDE" BANKERS ROAD, Peak, from 17th March next. Furnished, Plate, Linen, &c. Tennis Court.

Apply—

A. H. SKELTON, Lane, Crawford & Co. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908. 1523

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. 185

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 235 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Apply to—

PORTIONS of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PLYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 900 YEARS LEASE. For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. 184

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Fraya 2, opposite Murray Pier.

Apply to—

SCHULTZ & CO. Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. 1013

TO LET

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT & CO. Same address. 270 Hongkong, 28th January, 1907

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. 823

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 191

TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession. A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East.

Apply to—

N. MODY & CO., Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1342

TO LET.

DERRINGTON, Peak Road, below L.R.C. Tennis Courts. From 1st September a.o.

The Property is also FOR SALE. For Particulars apply to—

C. SCHROETER, Care of GARRIS, BOWEN & Co., King's Buildings, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. 1164

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 19th October, 1908. 1452

TO LET.

NO. 62, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. 190

TO LET.

BERTHOLWYN, Peak Road, from 1st March next. Excellently Furnished, Hot and Cold Water laid on. Tennis Court and Swimming Bath.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 6th October, 1908. 1404

TO LET.

NO. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—

COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yuen Kaisha. Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. 88

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 35,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYDON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

"HATHERLEIGH" Conduit Road. OFFICES in YONG BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MONTGOMERY TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. 86

TO LET.

NO. 3, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Electric and Gas Lights. Tennis Court, etc. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 26th September, 1908. 1352

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 28 Rooms.

2 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

ORANGE RYRIE, No. 4, Peak. No. 53, ELGIN TERRACE.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Calbeck MacGregor).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central. BELLIS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

A GODOWN in DUNDRELL STREET.

No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET Shop. No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS (Peak).

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. 89

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHAW & TOMES & Co.)

Apply to—

THE COMPAGNIE DEPARTEMENT, E. D. SASSOON & CO., Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY). ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (\$3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND FL 5,750,884.84 (about 247,407)

HEAD-OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Samarang, Sourabaya, Charbon, Igoal, Paoalangan, Paseroan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja, (Achoen) Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOW

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.FROM NEW YORK.
THE Steamship

"KORANNA."
Captain J. H. Boore, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 4th Nov., at 3 P.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th Nov. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. 1507

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"DELHI"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Moldavia."
From Australia ex s.s. "Victoria."
From Calcutta, ex s.s. "Ceylon."
From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 5th Nov., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1903. 1511

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SITHONIA."
Captain Brethner, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 P.M. Any Cargo impeding for discharge will be landed at Consignees risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Nov., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1903. 1511

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENARY."
FROM MIDDLESBOUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Nov., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1903. 1516

On Sale at—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

Messrs. W. BROWN & CO.

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

On Sale at—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

Messrs. W. BROWN & CO.

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

On Sale at—

KEATING'S
LOZENGESCURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

LADIES SAFE REMEDY
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAU, 3, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE
(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwa-lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A. REMEN.

A description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE 35s.
To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD., Messrs. BROWN & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 3000 h.p., Com. C. T. Fuller, Hongkong.
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser 4300 tons, 10 guns, 7000 h.p., Captain F. E. C. Ryan, Hongkong.
Bedford, 1st class cruiser, Capt. S. E. Erskine, R.N., Hongkong.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Hon. R. O. D. Bridgeman, Shanghai.
Brissonnet, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. E. B. Noble, Shanghai.

Cadmus, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. H. L. P. Heard, Hongkong.
Cherub, water tank and tug, 330 tons, 300 h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.

Clio, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. T. Borrett, Hongkong.
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 1 gun, 5700 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Green, Hongkong.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4300 tons, 10 guns, 7000 h.p., Capt. Roland Nugent, Shanghai.
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer 275 tons, 6 guns, 4000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. B. J. D. Guy, V.C., en route Hongkong.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 275 tons, 6 guns, 4000 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. C. Dickens, en route Hongkong.
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 3900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. A. Freemantle, en route Hongkong.

Kent, 1st class cruiser, 6900 tons, 14 guns, 22000 h.p., Capt. G. C. A. Maressaux, Hongkong.
King Alfred, 1st class cruiser, Flag ship of Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Emsbton, Commander in Chief, 14100 tons, 18 guns, 30000 h.p., Capt. L. Clifton-Baker, Hongkong.

Kinsla, river gunboat, 616 tons, Lieut.-Comdr. T. J. S. Lyse, Yangtze.
Moshi, surveying ship, 1070 tons, 6 guns, 1400 h.p., Comdr. E. H. Walter, Jesselton.

Moanthe, cruiser, 9800 tons, Capt. G. W. Smith, Hongkong.
Moonbeam, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. C. Walcott, Hongkong.

Nightingale, river gunboat, 35 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. R. S. Roy, R.N., Yangtze.
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 335 tons, 6 guns, 5300 h.p., Hongkong.

Robin, river gunboat, 35 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. White, West River.
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 35 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. B. Tisdall, West River.

Ships, river gunboat, 35 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Alan Dixon, Yangtze.
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Gunner Barlow, Hongkong.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4600 tons 6 guns Rear Admiral Stokes, Hongkong.
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. H. R. Godfrey, Yangtze.

Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. E. H. Walter, Yangtze.
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 335 tons, 6 guns, 5300 h.p., Commander. Stevenson, en route Hongkong.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. P. Douglas, Singapore.
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5300 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. J. Kiddie, Hongkong.

Wildgeon, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. John P. Knox, Yangtze.
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. H. R. V. Cotterell, Dornier, Yangtze.

Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. G. B. Livingstone, Yangtze.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

COLD STORAGE EFFECTIVENESS—THE UPPER AIR NOT STERILE—DANGER IN COZONE—WHAT IS IT?—LIGHTED BY DARKNESS—ARTIFICIAL FULGURITES—A NON-SPINNING HOISTING ROPE—BRITAIN'S NEW BREAKFAST F.O.D.—DUTCH RUBBER.

How long it is possible to keep meats in a frozen state is unknown, but in chemical and microscopic examinations of beef and poultry W. D. Richardson has detected no alteration after a year and a half. As muscular tissue cools to just above 30 deg. F., the water separates as ice, contracting the fibers, and forming an armour that it is impossible for bacteria to penetrate. The solution remaining in the fiber becomes very concentrated, so that bacteria already present cannot multiply or remain active; and it is almost certain—though not absolutely proven for all cases—that all germs, artificially introduced into frozen meats, must lose their vitality and die. Muscular tissue returns to its normal appearance when thawed sufficiently slowly, though the meats must look changed if the thawing is rapid.

That germs are not absent from the upper air, as has been supposed, has been proven by Dr. Flemming, of the German army. In his balloon observations he has found an abundant microscopic life as high as two miles and a half and noticed little falling off from the surface up to 1600 feet, the organisms averaging 365 per cubic foot, while from 1600 to 13,000 feet the average was 10.5 per cubic foot. Duration of sunshine affected the number of germs, though rain and snow showed no influence. The highest species secretes pigment, this being probably a protection against ultra-violet rays, like skin darkening or high mountains.

As pure ozone for disinfection is likely soon to be produced in the home, Sir Oliver Lodge gives warning that it should only be inhaled when properly diluted. It is a powerful corrosive, and he suffered from nasal catarrh for years as a result of its incautious inhalation.

A mysterious new power, called "nervic force" for lack of a better name, seems to be puzzling French psychologists. The latest of the devices by which it is shown, the biometer, comprises a closed glass cylinder about 10 inches high and 6 inches in diameter, in which a three-inch copper needle is suspended by a single cotton fiber, while a horizontal degree-card just beneath is supported on a 2 inch bobbin wrapped with alternate layers of blotting paper and fine wire. The bobbin rests on the wooden stand. When either hand is held for 3 to 5 minutes within an inch of the cylinder—no other disturbing influence being near—the needle is deflected 200 to 600, but returns to the original point after a short period. Light, darkness, heat, cold, noise and quiet seem to have no influence. The average deflection in health is 420 for the right hand and 310 for the left, but sickness lessens the effect by degrees to the vanishing point, the left hand giving greatest variation. Neither heat nor electricity can be the cause of what appears to be the action of some real force.

A curious and impressive experiment, suggestive of ancient black art, is given in a new work by Dr. Gustave Le Bon. Calcium sulphide paint is applied to a statuette, which is next freed from all traces of visible phosphorescence by several days in absolute darkness, and is then exposed to the dark infra-red rays from a lamp completely hidden in an opaque box. Though untouched by visible rays, the mixture of darkness with darkness causes the image to flash up almost instantly and glow brightly. This is almost the converse of French's experiment of adding light to light to produce darkness through the phenomena of interference.

The glass tubes formed by lighting striking in sand-half an inch or more in diameter and sometimes 27 feet long have been feebly initiated by powerful electric currents discharged through powdered glass. Compared with Nature's product, the tiny pipes, of varying size and less than an inch long suggest the tremendous energy of lightning.

Ordinary ropes tend to rotate or spin when hoisting heavy loads—a non-spinning rope, designed to overcome this troublesome and dangerous tendency, has been lately patented. In this new rope an inner series of wire strands is wound in one direction over a core, while an outer series is wound in the opposite direction on the inner series as a core. The wires of each of the individual inner strands are twisted in the same direction as the lay of the strands, but in the outer layer the twist is opposite to the lay of the strands. This arrangement gives the inner strands a tendency to untwist faster than the outer ones, which is offset by the larger number of the outer wires. In practice the two opposite untwisting actions almost perfectly balance each other. One of the cables has been put to severe test in a Varanasi marble quarry, and has raised a block of stone 250 feet with only a half-turn of the load, no guide rope being used.

Penguin eggs are a novelty in the London dietary. These eggs are collected on islands off the west coast of Cape Colony, where the birds breed in vast numbers and are shipped to England in cold storage, being about three weeks on the way. In South Africa the eggs are eaten for breakfast, after being cooked at least twenty minutes, and seasoned with pepper, butter and salt. The whites have no particular flavour, but a slight fishiness detected by some in the yolk has suggested that the best use would be for egg sauce or prepared in a mayonnaise.

Lionite, made in Holland, is a new material resembling rubber. It is a mixture of bitumen and various oils, without rubber or guttapercha, is elastic and tough, and is claimed to be unaffected by water, dilute acids and alkalis, and neither flows nor cracks in ordinary temperatures.

"THE ABODE OF LOVE."

Public attention has again been called to the blasphemous sensationalities of the Agapemone sect and their scandalous high priest—the Rev. John Smyth Pigott—by the news that another birth has taken place in the so-called "Abode of Love" at Spaxton. It is now three years, says the Bridgewater correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* on September 22, since the coming into the world of the little child "Glory" roused public feeling to fever heat over the occurrences which took place under the cloak of religion at the country mansion which Pigott and his infatuated followers have made their headquarters. That this second outrage on religious sentiment will strengthen the desire that an end should be put to the Spaxton Agapemone there is already evidence. The latest arrival to join the three-year-old "Glory" is a boy, and upon him has been bestowed by Pigott the name of "Power." The child's advent has been hailed with the same unconcealed delight by Pigott and the members of his household as heralded the coming of "Glory." Agapemones appear to be only one of the series of names by which the amazing sect gathered around the Rev. Hugh Smyth Pigott is known. Its recent history commences with conversion of Henry James Prince, born in 1811 at 41th, a sickly child, from birth, in later years an agapemone to a chemist, and finally, as far as ordinary avocations are concerned, for a time medical officer of the general hospital of his native town. Prince it was who, posing as a kind of modern John the Baptist, foretold, as others have done and are doing to-day with perfect sincerity, the approach of Second Advent and the revelation for the second time of the Messiah. The disciples who gathered round him Prince formed into the community of the Son of Man, and after separating from the author of his conversion he founded a rival establishment at Brighton, which he called the Aquilam Chapel. This in time was followed by the establishment of the "Abode of Love," to the members of which the Rev. H. Smyth Pigott announced himself as the Messiah in September 1902 at the Clifton Church, known as the Ark of the Covenant. Mr. Smyth Pigott is a dark, thin-featured man, with good but deep-set eyes, and the air of the mystic. His voice is softly resonant and musical, and a spell of worshipping thralldom overpowered the little congregation when he ascended the altar at the Ark of the Church, Upper Clifton, and made his claim to be the Messiah foretold of old in holy writ. "Brother Prince was sent," he declared, "before his Lord's face to prepare the way for the second coming of Him who suffered for sin, to prepare the way for the restoration of all things." His testimony was true. "And I who speak to you to-night—I am that Lord Jesus Christ who died and rose again and ascended into heaven. I am that Lord Jesus, come again in my own body, to save those who come to me from death and judgment. Yes, I am He that liveth, and behold, I am also for evermore." That he had either consciously prepared the way for his own acceptance, or had managed to carry conviction of his divine character, was proven by the cries that followed his announcement. "God has spoken! He is here!" was shouted in semi-chorus, and from that time those who adhere to the man remain confident that the Messiah is among them in the person of their late pastor. But the public were not so ready to accept the amazing proposition, and once that assembly at the Clifton church ridiculed Mr. Smyth Pigott's pretensions, and at times threatened him and his disciples with serious injury.

THE NEW GOLF RULES.

The proposed new rules of golf, which have created so much discussion during the last few months, came up for consideration at an extraordinary general meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club, at St. Andrews, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Strathmore.

One of the most important recommendations of the committee was that the penalty for "out of bounds" should be loss of both stroke and distance, and to this the meeting agreed. Both Mr. John Graham, junior, the Scottish International, and Mr. C. A. Palmer, the well-known Birmingham player had given notice of amendments to the effect that the penalty should be the same as in the past—namely, loss of distance only. This was found considerable favour among golfers because it would lead to ultra-careful play when there was a chance of a competitor hitting a ball out of bounds, but the argument of the committee that a ball struck out of bounds ought to be as heavily penalised as a ball lost or lying unplayable. On the course met with the meeting's approval. Assuming that the rule be accepted on Sept. 29, as no doubt it will be, it will lead to an appreciable heightening of scores on some courses. It is an interesting fact that when Harry Vardon made his record of 72 at Hoylake in the open championship of 1902 he played out of bounds at the first hole. He did precisely the same thing at Prestwick this year. It is possible, however, that the new rule will lead to the practice above all things of straightness.

An important amendment was that of Mr. T. T. Inglis—"If a ball on the putting-green be in casual water, or if there be casual water between it and the hole, the ball may be lifted without penalty and placed by hand either directly behind the spot where the ball lay in water, or in the nearest position which affords a putt to the hole without water intervening, but such position must not be nearer to the hole than the spot from which the ball was lifted." This was accepted, so that when the rules come to be passed the golfer will have no further cause to complain about having to putt through a lake while his opponent perhaps has a clear line to the hole. The committee themselves proposed, in 1904, a rule having the above effect, but it was then rejected.

The committee recommended that the lost ball penalty should be loss of both stroke and medal play. This official announcement presumably means that the penalty for a lost ball in a match should be stroke and distance (the same as for a ball out of bounds) instead of the longstanding punishment of lost hole.

In regard to Section 3 of Rule 4, which reads—"When playing through the green or from a hazard a player may have the line to the hole indicated to him, but no mark shall be placed, nor shall anyone stand on the proposed line while the stroke is being played." Mr. B. A. Blyth proposed to delete everything after words "indicated to him," and to substitute "by his caddy, his partner, or his partner's caddy." This was, after discussion, defeated. Several minor points were also considered.

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COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	Capt. N. Ohno, Tons 6169	WED'DAY, 25th Nov., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI	Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6444	TUESDAY, 10th Nov., at 4 P.M.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 6320	TUESDAY, 24th Nov., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 8817	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon
via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE	Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 5539	THURSDAY, 24th Dec., at Noon
and BRISBANE	Capt. T. Yamauchi, Tons 4421	FRIDAY, 13th November
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	Capt. T. Yamauchi, Tons 4421	SATURDAY, 14th Nov., at Daylight
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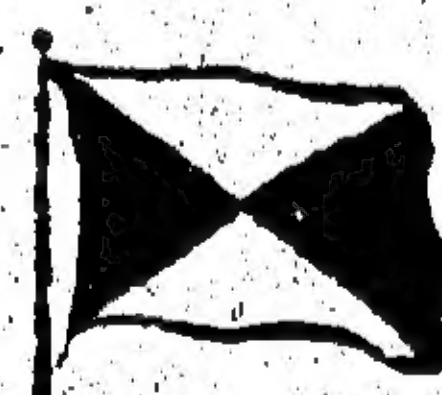
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ARABIAN APCAR, British str., 2,931, A. Sewar, 1st Nov.—Shanghai 29th Oct., General—David Sassoon & Co.	SHANGHAI, British str., 1,307, McIntosh, 29th October—Shanghai and Amoy 28th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
BENALDES, British str., 1,876, Gough, 31st October—Moji 26th Oct., Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	SODAN, British str., 4,207, S. de B. Loosher, 2nd Nov., 25th October—Southampton 16th September, Government.
BENARY, British str., 2,510, J. D. Sorebet, 31st October—London 13th September. Iron and General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	SURVIA, German str., 3,780, Selmer, 2nd Nov. —Focchow 31st Oct., General—Hamburg- America Linie.
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774, T. Kayer, 2nd November—Hohow 1st Nov., General—Jensen & Co.	SUMIKANG, British str., 987, Pennyfather, 2nd November—Hohow 31st Oct., Sugar— Butterfield & Swire.
CROISING, German str., 1,021, Uldean, 1st Nov. —Bangkok 24th Oct., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	TEIKO, British str., 1,340, Williamson, 2nd Oct.—Saigon 22nd Oct., General— Chinese.
CHUNSHAN, British str., 1,418, Sower, 31st Oct. —Samarang 21st October, Sugar—Jardine Matheson & Co.	USHER, British str., 2,350, Perry, 27th Oct.— Manila 23rd October, Ballast—Master.
DEWENT, British str., 1,532, J. Jenkins, 27th October—Samarang 23rd October, General— Chinese.	ZAFIRO, British str., 1,619, R. Rodger, 2nd Nov.—Manila 31st October, General— Shewan, Tomes & Co.
ELVASTON, British str., 2,700, Pat, 1st Nov. —Newcastle, Coal—Doddwell & Co.	
EXPRESS OF JAPAN, British str., 3,000, S. Robinson, 29th Oct.—Vancouver 7th Oct., Mail, General and Flour—C. F. E. Co.	
FUKU, German str., 338, R. Weger, 1st Nov. —Hohow 27th October, Sugar—Sander, Wieler & Co.	
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,223, Vincent, 30th October—Chefoo 24th October, Beans and General—Butterfield & Swire.	
FRITHOF, Norwegian str., 891, Andersen, 2nd Nov.—Haiphong 1st Nov., Salt—Aagaard Thorsen & Co.	
HAMPTON, British str., 2,207, J. C. Hill, 27th Oct.—Fremantle 6th Sept., Sandal and Jam—Bredley & Co.	
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KOREA, American str., 5,651, S. Sandberg, 2nd November—San Francisco and Shanghai 31st October, Mails and General—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	
KWANGSANG, Chinese str., 1,340, R. Lincoln, 30th October—Shanghai 27th October, General—Chinese.	
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, P. Baker, 1st Nov.—Shanghai and Swatow 28th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
LAISANG, British str., 2,224, E. J. Todd, 28th Oct.—Calcutta and Singapore 22nd Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
LAMINGTON, British str., 2,283, Macphail, 29th Oct.—Samarang, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.	
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,032, S. J. Payne, 2nd Nov.—Manila 30th October, General— Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
LOOSOK, German str., 1,097, G. Schulz, 2nd Nov.—Bangkok and Swatow 1st Nov., Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.	
MACHEW, German str., 939, Loller, 2nd Nov. —Bangkok 23rd Oct., Rice and Wood— N.D.L.	
NANSHAN, British str., 1,267, Allan Jones, 18th October—Saigon 14th Oct., Rice and General—Bradley & Co.	
M. S. DOILAR, British str., 2,579, C. H. Bross, 29th October—Moji 24th October, Coal— Order.	
NUMANTIA, German str., 2,870, Feldmann, 1st Nov.—Portland (Ct.) via Moji 27th Oct., General—Portland & Asiatic S.S. Co.	
PETCHABURI, German str., 2,200, C. Wolf, 1st Nov.—Bangkok 24th Oct., Rice, Meal and Wood—N.D.L.	
PIRSANULOK, German str., Heye, 26th Oct. —Bangkok 16th Oct., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
PRINZ SIGISMUND, German str., 1,844, D. Lenz, 16th October—Sydney 22nd Sept., General—Melchers & Co.	

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